



Figure 317: XY (Scatter) plot of profit over quantity of toys sold (example of visualization)

Calculating with several formulas simultaneously

Using the Multiple Operations tool with multiple formulas follows nearly the same process as with one formula, but with two important differences:

- 1) For each formula that you add, you must also add a corresponding column or row to the results table to contain the output of that formula.
- 2) How you initially arrange your formulas determines how their results will be displayed in the results table. For example, if you arrange the formulas *A*, *B*, and *C* in a single row in that order, then Calc will generate the results of *A* in the first results table column, the results of *B* in the second column, and the results of *C* in the third.

✓ Note

The Multiple Operations tool only accepts formulas arranged in a single row or column, depending on how your results table is oriented. If the table is column-oriented – that is, the way it is in our sales data example – then your formulas must be arranged in a row. If the table is row-oriented, then your formulas must be in a column.

! Caution

Be careful not to add empty cells between formulas, as they will create gaps in the results table and may cause some results not to appear if you don't select enough rows or columns for the table.

An example with two formulas and one variable

Using our sales data example, suppose that we want to calculate the annual profit per item sold in addition to the annual overall profit. To calculate the results:

- 1) In the sheet from the previous example, delete the results in column E.
- 2) Enter the following formula in C5: `=B5/B4`. You are now calculating the annual profit per item sold.